WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1883.

Amusements To-day.

Conton-Frince Methusiam. S.P. M.
Madison Square I heaten—The Rajah. 2:30 P. M.
Mindison Square I heaten—The Rajah. 2:30 P. M.
Nibio's Gardon—Excision. 2 and S.P. M.
Spencer's Palmon Music ' mil-Variety. 2 and S.P. M.
I house Consigue—Milliam Guard Ball. S.P. M.
Union Square I heaten—Vers. S.P. M.
Windoor Themere—The Bandu King. 2 and S.P. M.
24th St. Themere—Devil's Austine. 2 and S.P. M.
STIC 1st. Themere—Zenebla. S.P. M.

Advertising Hates.

DATES AND SURDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis VERRIT, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Daity (& pages), by mail, &Se. a month, or \$6.50 ; year, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.70. Suppar (S pages), \$1.30 per year, postpaid. Waggit (S pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

The canvass in Ohio has not yet become warm. Both parties are preparing for a sharp campaign, which will begin vigorously in a fortnight, and will be continued actively up to the day of election. Nothing has happened since the nominations were made which gives any reason for a new opinion about Judge HOADLY's election.

There was some disappointment among the supporters of DUBBIN WARD at his failure in the nominating Convention. But that feeling has passed away. The best answer to any charge of disaffection is the fact that Gen. WARD and his friends will take a prominent part in the canvass for HOADLY.

No other disturbing causes exist on the Democratic side, and Mr. HOADLY is greatly strengthened by the German-American vote, which abandoned the Republicans last year without the least intention of returning. It was a case of absolute divorce.

The Republicans are embarrassed by several serious troubles. In the first place, the co-called temperance legislation has provoked much discord among their rank and file. That issue was forced forward by Governor FOSTER as a means of aiding his ambition to become Senator. Thus far the experiment has not been successful.

Secondly, Mr. FORAKER is a mere pawn on the political chessboard, played by Foster, who cares little about the question who shall be Governor. All his efforts are concentrated on securing a Republican Legislature, which would give him PENDLETON'S place in the Senate in March, 1885. The Republican nominations for members of the Legislature show FOSTER'S hand in many counties, and they also show that he has been liberal in the use of persuasive influences.

Thirdly, John Sherman and his personal followers have no heart in this contest. The revelations of Dorsey and others make the treachery of FOSTER and GARFIELD at Chicago transparent. There is no longer any reasonable doubt that a bargain was made between BLAINE and GARFIELD before the meeting of the Convention, and that FOSTER was privy to it.

There never was a time when SHERMAN could have been nominated at Chicago; but that fact in no way diminishes the deception and the faithless conduct of the men in whose hands he had put his case. It was quite natural for GARPIELD to exclaim, when trickery had won the prize: "What will SHERMAN SAY?"

JOHN SHERMAN knows precisely what FOSTER is aiming at, and he finds the opportunity favorable for settling a part of the old score standing between them. Hence, it is said, when recently invited to make a contribution to the campaign fund, Mr. SHERMAN answered it would be better to keep the money for the Presidential year. No doubt this was good advice, and in giving it he admonished Foster that the road to the Senate is beset with obstacles.

Even if Ohio should elect the Republican candidates this fall, that circumstance would litical situation State is indispensable to the Republican party, but it is not necessary to the Democrats. Yet it would be a welcome addition to their column of victory, and it is not unlikely to be found there.

Militin Efficiency.

It was recently announced that Adjt.-Gen DRUM had inquired of the Adjutant-General of each of the States what proportion of its quota of troops in a call for 200,000 men could be furnished, equipped for service, within forty-eight hours after receiving the notice. This statement Gen. DRUM has since denied. The report possibly grew out of the fact that in the autumn the State Adjutant-Generals are in the habit of reporting to him the numbers and effective strength of their militia forces, in order that he may embody the results in an annual report on the subject which he makes to Congress every February, in compliance with the statutes. Nevertheless, it is understood that the subject of securing some sort of reorganization of the State forces is under consideration, and that Gen. DRUM's well-known earnestness on this subject may take the form of a definite recommendation to Congress.

For the last eighteen years every session of Congress, we believe, has had its bill for the improvement of the militia, but not one of the many schemes proposed for this purpose has succeeded. In some cases the failure has appeared to be due to simple or small elm trees it is only necessary to neglect; but beyond this there is a serious practical difficulty. The Constitution, in assigning to Congress the duty of arming the militia and prescribing its discipline, expressly reserves at the same time to the States the right of training the militia in accordance with this discipline. This division of privileges and powers has been partly ignored in some of the projects for nationsiizing the militia, so that when they are corefully examined in Congress it is found that they cannot be inwfully accepted.

Again, the Constitution and the early statutes contemplated a general enrollment and drilling of the arms-bearing population, under regulations to be made by Congress. This system, however, especially with the growth of the country and the gradual dimmution of the fears of foreign aggression, proved to be so cumbrous as at last to drop apart by its own weight; in fact, in a few years after its establishment, the original militia system was so fully recognized to be a failure that no attempt was made to enforce the laws of compulsory muster that still remained on the statute book. About half a century ago, volunteer organizations in the various States began to discharge the duties incumbent on militia. The Legisla tures encouraged them, and at last in nearly all the States, under local laws, these organizations formed the militia system as it exists to-day. It is evident at once that these bodies may have vested rights and privileges which it would be ungracious even if lawful the other hand, for Congress to ignore these numerous and useful bodies of troops, with their existing appliances, and found a differ-

ent system, would be a costly undertaking, as well as a needless interference with existing organizations.

Nevertheless, the need of greater uniformity in the drill, discipline, organization lothing, equipping, and arming of the State troops is apparent. An ingenious plan, which has proved the basis of the more recent bills introduced into Congress, proposes to greatly increase the annual appropriation roted by Congress for arming the State troops, and then to make it applicable only to such organizations as shall conform to certain prescribed regulations in drill, target practice, uniforms, and so on. Some doubt, however, exists as to how far this compulsion could be lawfully used to deprive any States of their shares of the public noney which is annually devoted to arming

and equipping the militia. As the matter stands, some States report no organized militia at all; others, an absurdly small force; still others are deficient in regular camps and systems of training, and provide very imperfect arms and equipments; while even in some of the States where the militia is most prosperous the finest regiments may be seen rigged out in uniforms and trappings that are ludicrously unfit for real campaigning. If Gen. DRUM can suggest any good plan for lawfully securing uniformity and efficiency in the State militia he will do good service; for it must be remembered that the greater the improvement of the militia the less is the seed of a regular army.

Destroying the Elm Trees. Every one who knows anything of the different kinds of trees planted in the streets and parks of our towns, must have noticed that during the past few years the American elms have been suffering from the attacks of some insect that cats out all the soft parts of the leaves, leaving only a brownish, shrunken skeleton. Now the elms are more generally affected in the vicinity of New York than ever before; and in New Jersey especially they look as though they had been scorched. Scarcely a healthy tree can be seen in the streets of Newark or New Brunswick; and in fact all the class in the towns and villages to the southward would seem to be dead or dying.

The mischief is caused by the ravages of an imported pest known by the common name of the elm-leaf beetle while scientifically it is the Galeruca Xanthometana. It selongs to the same great family of leafeating beetles as the now common Colorado similar, with, perhaps, one slight deviation. The elm-leaf beetle does not usually go into the ground for its transformation, but the larva, or grub, merely crawls under the old dead leaves or grass at the base of the tree upon which it has fed, and in such sheltered situations it passes into the pupa, and hence into the winged stage, or the stage of the perfect beetle. These beetles are quite small, of a brownish color, with one broad black stripe on each wing case, and three black spots on top of the thorax. They hibernate in the perfect state, hiding in cracks of the bark, under stones, leaves, or wherever a suitable shelter can be found. Thence they come forth quite early in spring, and as soon as the elm leaves are fully opened the females fly up into the trees and deposit their eggs on the leaves. At first the beetles are rarely abundant enough to make much show in destroying the leaves, but in the course of a month or six weeks a second brood appears, and by August a third, and by this time their numbers have increased so enormously that hey soon skeletonize the leaves of the largest

Trees infested with this insect have very much the appearance of apple trees assailed by the canker worm; and when it first appeared in this country it was supposed to have a similar habit. Forty-five years ago the elm trees in Baltimore were almost entirely stripped of their leaves in midsummer by this nest; and when the leaves came out again, they were attacked by a later brood. In a vain attempt to save the trees, the city authorities spent a good deal of money in fixing leaden troughs filled with oil around ke thinking that the gru fall into these traps when descending to the ground, or the beetles in crawling up; but it was soon discovered that the grubs, when they desired to reach the ground, would let go their hold and drop instead of crawling down the stem. Occasionally one would make the journey on foot and fall into the trap, but the number caught in this way was so small that the oil traps were soon abandoned as useless.

This elm tree pest has several natural enemies among birds, spiders, and other beetles, and these have in a measure kent it. in check, and prevented the total destruction of the elms in our forests as well as in our cities; but of late years this pest has multi plied far more rapidly than its enemies, else it could not have become so destructive. The pugnacious English sparrow has no doubt had something to do in driving away the insectivorous birds from our cities and their suburbs, and the constant and thorough cultivation of the land in our more thickly settled regions of country has either destroyed or expelled the various beetles and bugs that are known to prey upon many of our most common and noxious species of insects. With their many, natural enomies removed, the elm tree leaf beetles have had an excellent opportunity to multiply, and that they have availed themselves of it, is to be inferred from the present appearance of

the elms all along the Atlantic scaboard. To destroy the larvæ and beetles on young syringe their leaves with Paris green and water, or even to dust the leaves with this poison mixed with plaster. But with larger trees this is impracticable, although it would not be impossible to ascend the trees by ladders and then haul up haud pumps, or some portable atomizer, and with these sprinkle the leaves, or even scatter poisonous dust over them. But a more simple method of keeping the insect in check, or destroying it. is to attack the larve as they descend to the ground for transformation; for, as we have said, they merely crawl under the leaves or grass at the base of the tree, and when collected there could be readily destroyed by burning over the surface, of the ground, or by sprinkling it with hot water. A sprinkling with a solution of kerosens oil, water, and soap would also be efficacious; but to make either successful, a person must know something of the appearance of the insect in its various stages in order to attack it at the proper time. If those whose business it is to superintend the planting and care of trees in the streets and parks of our cities had, in connection with their other qualifications, some little knowledge of insect life, they might readily prevent the introduction, or at least the rapid and unlimited multiplication, of noxious species. As it is the first appearance of a post is unnoticed, except, perhaps, by some scientific entomologist, and if he calls attention to it he is probably laughed at for his pains. But when the enemy has taken entire control of for Congress to undertake to overthrow. On the field and destroyed or blighted every-

thing with its reach, then the cry of distress

and alarm goes up, and very often it is then

too late to attempt fighting the enemy. It is

to be feared that our elms will perish unless something is done to save them, and that right speedily.

Extending the Tallapoesa.

An ambiguously worded despatch from the single seaport town of New Hampshire was printed yesterday:

"PORTSHOUTH, N. H., Aug. 30 -Secretary Chample arrived here this morning. He will take a trip on the Tallapoosa, extending it at his pleasure."

If this means that Mr. CHANDLER puroses to extend his vacation at his pleasure, the information is entirely credible. The Secretary of the Navy left Washington seven weeks ago and has not been seen at his post since. In the mean while he has conducted a lively but unsuccessful canvass for his own election to the United States Senate. He probably thinks himself entitled to a period of rest. Therefore the Tallapoosa was ordered to Portsmouth to take the Secretary to sea.

But if it is the Tallapoosa that Mr. CHAND LEB means to extend at his pleasure, that is no news. Since this vessel was rebuilt by SECOR ROBESON, in order that fat and rummy rascals in office might have a pleasure yacht at the expense of the people, successive Sec retaries of the Navy have done nothing but extend her. Existing for no other purpose than to afford a few days of summer cruising every year to Republican officeholders, between eight hundred thousand and one million dollars of the people's money has been spent in extending the Tallapoosa. For eight years, Robeson, Dick Thompson, Major Goff, the poetic Hunt, and finally CHANDLER, have been throwing away the public cash at the rate of over \$40,000 a year in the attempt to make a satisfactory excursion boat of this ship of 650 tons. Here are the official figures, showing the expenditure by the three bureaus of Construction and Repairs, Steam Engineering, and Equipment on the Taliapoosa during this protonged period

1874-73	130,618	1878-79	24,51
1875-76	36,461	1879-80	18,28
1878-77	13,952	1889-811	10,50
1877-78	24,895	1881 (three months).	50.41

Total extension in eight years \$346 Oct Average extension per year.

This, of course, is exclusive of the salaries of the officers who command the Tallapoosa the wages of the seamen who man her, the cost of the coal burned in her furnaces, and the victuals eaten in her cabin and forecastle Until the books of the Navy Department are thrown open to honest and searching eyes potato beetle, and its natural history is quite | no human being will know just how many thousands of dollars every hour of Secretary CHANDLER'S pleasuring costs the country He does not pay for it; the country does. How they lord it, on sea and land, these small Republican politicians, when they get

Dorsey Only Told the Truth.

into office!

There is a familiar rule of law which applies to the Dorsey case. Statements which are damaging to a party in a suit, if they are made in his presence or come directly to his knowledge, may be introduced in evidence against him at the trial. If he has not denied them, or has refused to say anything on the subject, the jury will be pretty sure to regard the damaging statements as true.

Dorsey, formerly a Republican Senator of the United States and Secretary of the Republican National Committee, has made his charges in regard to the corruptions of the GARFIELD campaign with careful explicitness. He gives names, dates, amounts of money paid, and other particulars. The persons implicated do not depy the charges Even when questioned they refuse to reply People who read and reason draw but one inference from this state of the case. They conclude that Dorsey has told the truth.

The religious riots in Scotland are much less curious than the linguistic riots which have been raging for a week past in Croatia. In the Austrian empire the struggle for su premacy among the many languages there spoken is one of the burning questions of the day, which, moreover, has been burning for many a day. The Crosts are enraged that the official notices of the the Hungarian language which they look upon with the utmost loathing as the language of a race with which they have always been on ill terms. The Croats began on Tuesday of last week to tear down the offensive notices in Agram, but the troops were called out and crushed the mob. The rioters resumed operations on Thursday, when they smashed the windows of the Government building and won the day. We now learn by a despatch sent from Vienna yesterday that riots against the Hungarian language have been going on in other towns of Croatia, but that they have been quelled by the troops. We presume that the uproar will end in the triumph of the Croat language in Croatia.

Even if JAMES McDERMOTT of Brooklyn belonged to the host of Irish spies employed by the British Government he annears to be on the way to a British prison for his other crimes. When brought up last week in a Livrpool court he was remanded till yesterday. when he was further remanded, under the charge of having been in complicity with FEATHERSTONE, the convicted dynamite conspirator. If McDenmott is aware of the threats of the Invincibles here and in Ireland to kill him whenever he again shows himself in public, he must desire above all things to be convicted by the Liverpool court, so that he may hereafter find a place of safety with FEATHERSTONK.

The news of the outbreak of lung plague among cattle in Connecticut will doubtless be particularly interesting to the English cattle raisers who have been vainly trying to stop the importation of American cattle into Great Britain. But they are not likely to get much comfort from this source, for the affe herds have been carefully quarantined, and the disease appears to be confined to one town.

Since direct news from the signal party which is stationed on Lady Franklin Bay has so long been wanting, some interest may be felt in the collateral information as to the haracter of the last Arctic winter, furnished by the Swedish circumpolar observation party which hibernated in Spitzbergen. This information, dated at Cape Thordsen, July 4, is given in Nature as follows:

"The winter has on the whole been mild, the greatest cold occurring on Jan. 2, when the thermometer registered 335, degrees centigrade below freezing point, storms have been few. * * The following game as shot during the winter; 61 ptarmigans 9 reindeer, 16 wild grees. 29 foxes, and some wild fow! With continuous laior, plenty of food and drink, and frequent baths, the members of the expedition have throughout enjoyed excellent health.

Of course, as the two stations are in opposite hemispheres, it need hardly be said that their temperature and other circumstances may have been widely different. But, apart from any possible inferences drawn by experts as to the probable nature of the winter in Lady Franklin Bay, the two expeditions were a part of the same international organization, and doubtless have common views as to equipments, safety appliances, and sanitary regulaions. There is no reason to doubt that when GREELT's party is rescued it will be found in a good degree of health and comfort.

Although it has been reported that all the cases of yellow fever at Pensacola are confined to the navy yard hospital, and a guard has seen posted on land and sea to prevent the spread of the disease, yet a case of religw fever was found yesterday morning at a Government settlement a short distance from the Pensacola barracks. This shows how carefully the dis-

case must be watched. Insamuch as it does not appear to be known to the Government how the disease was introduced into the Pensacola Navy Yard, a court of inquiry having just been ordered for the purpose of investigat ing that question, it is not surprising that some fear is falt there lest the fever may

spread, notwithstanding the efforts to draw s

loss cordon around the infected spot. To-day the yearly grove meeting of the Connecticut branch of the Universal Peace Mission takes place in the familiar haunt at Mystic. It cannot be said that a large crop of practical reforms has blessed the labors of this mission, while on the other hand it is accustomed to be ridiculed for some of its notions which may appear extreme and Quixotic. Ye mane spirit; and it would be well for the world were many of its notions adopted.

Although the great heat during the last two days, like that which prevailed in the first week of July, has been fatal to young children, the death rate of the city continues far below that of last year. The decline in the number of deaths from contagious diseases is specially gratifying, the only disease which shows an in crease being typhoid fever, while there were more than twenty times as many victims o small-pox last year as there have been this Nearly 3,500 more persons died in this city between Jan. 1 and Aug. 21, 1882, than have died here so for in 1888. If the remainder of August and most of September should be marked by an exceptionally high temperature the death rate would undoubtedly increase very fast; but there seems to be little danger on that score, for already the weather watcher are promising a cool wave from the west. The records show, however, that hot spells may generally be expected at any time up to the middle of September. Gen. SHALER, the President of the Board of Health, thinks the great measure to the increased efficiency of the

sanitary inspectors and to the prompt attention given to all complaints of had drainage and defective plumbing. Let us have, then, no decrease of this effective vigilance on the part of the health officers.

The combat of that portion of the colored church militant which was assembled in camp meeting near Nashville, on Sunday night, is a somewhat inexplicable affair. That it broke out between the black enthusiasts and the white spectators, that stones, sticks, knives, and pistols were the weapons, and that many wounds were inflicted are the intelligible facts connected with the fight. It is not, however, an uncharitable surmise that some of the white spectators may have gone to the meeting with mischlevous intent, and, looking on the whole performance as a joke, may have sought to make it one, with the result that the religious excitement was turned into battle fury.

Champion HANLAN evidently takes pride in bluntly ascribing his defeat on Monday at Fall River to his being unfit to row in the race, while at the same time he professes to be deeply chagrined over his discomfiture. In reality, he must secretly feel that there was nothing in it to be ashamed of. A race rowed. like that one, in rough water and darkness, is almost like a toss of pennies. HANLAN is admitted to have had the victory well in hand, as usual, until his boat was swamped by the waves, and his way was further impeded by a pleasure steamer. Of course the race could not have been rowed under such circumstances save to fulfil a positive engagement with the managers of the summer resort, who did not like a second time to disappoint their patrons. As for any intimations that HANLAN intentionally lost the race, they would be decisively answered by the fact that he was barred in the betting, and hence could have had no object in selling the contest. However, as if bent on offering a strong contrast to Courtney's method of expaining defeats, the champion refuses to accept the conditions of the water and the time of night as excuses. HANLAN may very well have been out of condition, as he has done a vast amount of rowing and travelling during the dog days. But by those who are superstitious, or on the lookout for signs of ill luck, it will be noted that the Taunton Biver is only a few miles from the Seekonk where HANLAN experienced his other defeat.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey needs more switchmen. When the special from the Monmouth race track is switched, a very primitive method is followed. The train slows up. a brakeman jumps off and opens the switch When the train gets back to the main track the the switch. Then he runs after the train which meanwhile has started slowly ahead. This is amusing, but dangerous, and a large railroad corporation can afford to protect its passengers by employing a low extra switch-

NEW JERSEY'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 21 .- It seems to be conceded that ex-Gov. Joel Parker, now on the ench of the Supreme Court, is a candidate for the office of Governor this fall. Mr. Parker is popular with the people of New Jersey. He has een two or three times brought forward in national Conventions as the choice of the Demorats of the State for the Presidency.

Other candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor this year are springing up and urging their claims. Among hem is Leon Abbett of Jersey City, who was beaten in the C avention of 1877 by Gen. McClellan. It is asserted that he is backed by Senator McPherson. Ex-Congressman Hardenbergh is also spoken of but

gressman Hardenbergh is also spoken of, but he is not active in his own behalt. It is confidently claimed that the large delegation from Essex county will be solid for Andrew Albright. It is safe to say that heavy deductions may be made from this calculation.

If both of them enter heartily into the contest, the final struggle may be between Parker and Abbett.

There are a few sanguine Republicans who believe their party can carry the State this fall. But the drift of opinion among the sober thinkers is in the opposite direction. However, if the Republicans nominate a popular man, who will spend plenty of money, we shall have a lively campaign.

William S. Holman for President.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am, as I have been all my life, a Republican. Noticing that you have been bringing the name of William 8. Holman into prominence as a possible Presidential nominee, I cannot refrain from saying that you are on the right track. You have got the man! I compliment your sagacity in fluding him. I may speak for Indiana, where my home is not far from Mr. Holman's, and say that he would have as strong support from Republicans as from his own party all over the State of Indiana. As in more than one instance he has gone into Congress throug Republican votes, so would thousands of them now de-light to do him honor in the higher post.

You say the Republican party must go. I am one of them, and sometimes feel that it must. If it has to go it could goout with fewer misgivings under the ascen dancy of William S. Holman in the White House, that inder that of any other man. With Holman as a candidate, the Republican party

would feel that the time to go was at hand, and it would yield gracefully.

DEARBORN. yield gracefully. For Supreme Court Judge in the Second

District.

From the Sag Harbor Con Aside from claims of loyalty, Mr. Willard Bartiett takes no second place in ability or fitness to assume the judicial cruine. He is a young man, but fully equipped with the ripe judgment, legal lore, and keen discriminating intellect suited to make a wise and level-headed Junge. Judges Culien and Brown are young men. They have proved themestive sagacinus and capable, and kept up the well-merited reputation of the bench of this district. Judge Bartlett would add additional lustre to it. Long Island should advocate the nomination of Willard Bartlett.

Everybody is Convinced About That. From the Burlington Gazette.

We are firmly convinced that the people of this country consider it a sufficient condemnation of the Republican party that it raised a campaign fund by the bargain with Gould and Hantington, the contract with Mortion and the bankers' syndicate, the letter to the Star route thick Brady, and by the blackmailing of Hubbell—to say nothing of the natural sequence, the bribery in Indiana, New York, Ohio, and other doubtful RUSSIANS STUDYING AMERICA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6 .- In the time of

Ivan the Terrible, when spice shouted, "Slove a Delo!" (word and deed) the Russians used to

run for dear life and liberty. Then not only

an act, but even a word against the Terrible

death. In our time the Czar's spies no longer

man who, as it were, personifies all the spies of

olden times. Perched on top of one of the seven Moscow hills, Michael Katkoff, editor of

the Moscow Vedomosti, keeps constant watch

for prey, like a raven. Whenever he no-tices a stir of freedom or hears a frank

word, a bitter complaint, or a bold demand, he shouts, "Muzzle!" or "Smash!" and the St.

Petersburg Government, in obedience to the

Moscow Dictator, at once resorts to muzzling or mashing. Nowadays there is no public insti-

tution that has not incurred Mr. Katkoff's dis-

vincial administrations the educated classes.

and the press, all are under his ban. The

newspapers have specially incurred his wrath.

It may be safely said now that all journals inim-

ical to the tendencies of the Moscow Vedomosti have either been officially mussled—that is.

warned-or smashed-that is, temporarily sus-

pended. The Otechestrennie Zapiski (the Country's Annals), the Nabludatel (Observer), the

Novosti (News), the Russky Kurier (Russian

Courier), and the Zagranichny Vestnik (Foreign

Messenger) are among many others under the

But journals of liberal tendencies cannot

The Old Ristorian, His Library, and His Roses. The Newspapers Furnishing the Cent's Sub-jects with Solid Facts and Leaving them to Braw their Own Conclusions.

From the Cleveland Leader

change their views, muzzling or no muzzling. Yielding to brute force, they have given up speaking their thoughts, at least for the time being. In their rightful hope that those who have eyes will see, and those who have ears will hear, they have undertaken to throw more light on life in the United States. Thus the Czar's subjects are enabled to compare their own situation with that of American citizens, and to draw their own conclusions.

The financial condition of the Czar's country is extremely bad. The exchange of this city is entirely at the mercy of that of Berlin, Russian foreign trade is at a standatill. Russian foreign trade is a standatill. Russian foreign trade is a standatill. Russian foreign trade is at a standatill. Russian foreign trade is a standatill. Russian foreign trade is a standatill. Russian foreign trade is at a standatill. Russian foreign trade is at a standatill. Russian foreign trade is at a standatill. Russian foreign trade is a standatill. Russian foreign trade is at a standatill. Russian foreign trade is a standatill. Russian foreign trade is at a standatill. hange their views, muzzling or no muzzling.

Abswor to this question the Norost says:

The United States is open to everybody who is willing to work. Nobody is hindered there from applying his hands to any trait, or from investing his enjulal in any business. American citizens never would sacrifice their real interests to an illusive idea, such as freeing Canada from the English or putting the American flag on the lowers of Maxico. The Americans are fully aware that

those to be made in their awn country. If you said to the clisses of the United States that it was their duty to bring all the English-apeaking nations into a union or a State, they would pity you as a crazy man.

This is meant as an attack on the Czar's Government for its Panslavistic tendencies and for its expensive and unprofitable Eastern wars.

The Vestnik Enropi (European Measenger) of this city is publishing a series of articles on American journalism contributed by Mrs. Barbara Elagin. At this moment, when one journal after another is suppressed here, Russians are astounded to hear that American clizens fully endorse the opinion of the immortal Jefferson, that he would prefer to live in a country having newspapers and no Government rather than in a country with a Government and no newspapers. American clizens, the author says, hold that no country can be well governed where there is no means for all clizens to express their desires, wants, and needs, and that newspapers serve such a purpose as effectively, perhaps, as representative government itself. A free press is one of the most essential institutions of every free country. In the American newspapers, as in a perfect mirror, is faithfully reflected the life of 50,000,000 American citizens. If you want to learn the merits and faults, beauties and abominations, and other traits and points of the American newspapers, as new portrait of the American people, their prototype. Most of the American pournals, Mrs. Elagin says, care nothing for preaching and teaching, but to give fresh and trun newspapers of America, independent and showing favor to none. While informing its readers of everything worth knowing. The Sun saves their time, which is so preclous to every American, and the public fully appreciates this merit. Mrs. Elagin is of the opinion that the American journals absorb the best, ablest, and most original men of the country. While the cellitorial rooms all over the country are filled with honest and able men, the country are filled with honest an

that Russia's greatest misfortune is that she has no iree press.

The Woman's Friend, a Moscow literary magzine, is publishing a most elaborate essay on the American women, the contribution of Matilda Lilien. By way of introduction Mrs. Lilien says she has studied the country for ten years, and now feels prepared to say something on American women of all trades and professions. Hand in hand with her reador Mrs. Lilien enters the shops where girls are employed. She studies their looks, dress, work, and habits: inquires into their wages, returns sions. Hand in hand with her reader Mrs. Lillien enters the shops where girls are employed. She studies their looks, dress, work, and habits: inquires into their wages, returns with them to their home, and learns of their home life, their pleasures and their troubles. In the same careful manner she studies the life of the "salesladies," of the women working at home, of wives whose husbands earn enough to support their families, of the wives and daughters of farmers, of women who do no work, of female servants, and of professional women, that is, of lady teachers, doctors, nurses, lawyers, pastors, clerks, artists, writers, and bankers. She speaks of the female societies, religious, educational, political, charitable, and industrial. She shows what political rights American women have obtained, and how they use them. Mrs. Lillien does not fall to visit the American prisons, where she learns of the crimes and life of various female culprits. In conclusion, the author speaks of the peculiar traits characterizing American women. Matida Lillien firmly holds that the United States stands above all the countries of the world, and that this is due to the energy, intelligence, and enterprise of American women as much as to the same qualities of the Americans of the male sex.

"American drinks" are the latest novelty brought from the country of the Yankees to that of the Czar. Now you hear men in all the hotels and large voldes shops here asking for American drinks, and many a joke is cracked on such occasions. I heard a gentleman say:

"I rrefer American to what Russian?" he was asked by a fellow countryman.

"Spirit, of course."

"In any sense the American drink inspires."

A tinsy Russian remarked: "I feel I am getting American drinks are in good demand here, and the Treasury reaps a large profit from them."

ting Americanized."

American drinks are in good domand here, and the Treasury roaps a large profit from them. Yet the word "American," being used too often, and particularly by loose tongues, annoys the sutceratic Government in good earnest. It is very probable that American drinks, like Nihilist pamphlets will soon be put on the list of forbidden things. The Czar and American drinks are incompatible.

Government Telegraphs

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You are TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIT: 104 are right on the subject of government telegraphs. Under our positical institutions, government should let business alone as much as possible. There is more danger from increasing government patronage and control than from the power of corporations. If the people cannot protect themselves against the latter power, divided among many as it is, and subject to the control of government of government of governments. among many as it is, and subject to the control of gov ernment, how can they protect themselves against the power of capital and business concentrated in govern-ment? Is it said, "through the ballot box " But how ong will the ballot box speak the voice of the people with such concentration of power in government? It is all well enough when the object and purpose of gov-ernment is despotism, for it inevitably leads to despotism in fact, whatever may be the form

I am an anti-monopolist, as much as Mr. Thurber is.

But I think there is no worse monopoly than government monopoly. I would, instead, have government monopoly and remove the write of corporate monopolies
by wise legislation and the enforcement of the laws. There can be no great difficulty in doing so if the peop will only select capable and honest men to make and execute the laws. The tendency new seems to be to that direction The idea that government ownership of telegraph

would protect against strikes is, as you say, a fallacy. It it would, it would only be by making the wages of opera tors whatever they might demand, at the expense either of government or those using the telegraph. But if i would protect against strikes, the same argument would apply to railroads, to trou and cotton mills, to boot and shoe making, to cigar making, and nearly every kind o

business. Shall government engage in them all f These strikes are nothing new. In some form they have occurred since the world commenced business They are a rightful remady so long as conducted in rightful ways. It would be tyrauny in government to put them down if it could. Laborers have just as much right to combine to advance or keep up wages as rallroad companies have to combine to advance or keep uprairs of freight and passenger carrying. They have a great deal more right than Jay Gould and other pusses sors of ill-gotten millions have to monopolies telegraphs. and water stocks, in order to take from the public millions. When government has relieved us of these strikes of the millionaires, it will be soon enough to turn its attention to the strikes of poor laborers. SERRE.

UBURGE BANCROFT AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—I called on George Bancroft a short time age, and found him working among his roses.

Washington, Aug. 4.—I called on George Bancroft a short time age, and found him working among his roses.

Toes of the shouse on H. et street, and embraces a agreenhouse and an open garden. It contains ever y known variety or departs kent especially to attend to it, though Mr. Bancroft, spends much time in working in thimself, and understands all about rose culture.

The old hewered his iron-gray hair. This he romoved as I greeted him and he bowed cordially and took me into his library. A flat specimen as the found of the street Bancroft. Over 83 years of age, he has a frame of iron and a brain as bright as that of a youth. He is of middle height, lean and wiry. His thin, thoughtful found in the street should be should be

satisfied with the last edition just published. He said: "I want my history to be correct in every statement and in every particular, and I am working to that end." He has been working indeed a long time upon it, more, by far, than the average man's life. Fifty-eight years ago be began it, when he was 25 years old, and had been eight years out of college. He has been working at it steadily ever since, and it is now practically completed. It is that part of Mr. Bancroft's life-work which will live after him, and it will be a bigger monument than all the granite in New England could make. There are few examples of betterspent lives than that of the great American historian. He commenced life early, took it for granted he could do something in the world, laid out his plans, and then, economizing his time, he went to work in a systematic manner. He was born in the old Massachusetts town of Worcester, and his father was I think, a Unitarian preacher. At any rate, he was a preacher. George Bancroft was born in 1830, When he was 13 years old his father sent him to Harvard. He was graduated with honors four years later. The average age of graduation today is 21 or 22. Bancroft was graduated with him. He met him first at Jena and afterward at Weimar, Goethe was graduated with him. He met him first at Jena and afterwards at Weimar, Goethe ree-lived him when he first visited him in his garden, and talked to him for an hour about Byron, whom he admired greatly. Bancroft afterward met Byron and repeated to him the complimentary remarks of Goethe, saying that Goethe thought his Don Juan's showed the greatest genius, and that he thought 'Manfred' was something of an imitation of his own 'Faust.' To this Byron replied that he was sorry to say he was unacquainted with the German, and that he had been translated for him. It was an honor, however, he said for 'Manfred' to be mentioned by the side of 'Faust'.'

It was in Germany that Bancroft first conceived the idea of his history.

The New Pawnbrokers' Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you publish particulars of the new pawnbrokers law? A friend states they can charge six per cent, a month, its hits so?

A FIFER-TEAR SCANCERSE. On sums of \$100 or under, three per cent. per month, or any fraction thereof, for first six months, and two pe cent. per month thereafter.

On sums over \$100, two per cent. per month first six

nonths, and one per cent, per month thereafter. The old rate was twenty-five per cent. a year.

The Mt. Patrick's Penny.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It may not be generally known, except perhaps to numismatists, that I rish copper coins were current in New Jersey nost a century earlier than 1760, the date of the one recently discovered at the Hadd homestead in Chathan recently discovered at the Budd homestead in Chatham, Morris county. Smith, in his history of the province of New Jersey, states that Mark Newly, one of the two agents for the third or Irish tenth of New Jersey, brought over a great quantity of Patrick's pence, which were legalized in 1692 to "pass as half pence current pay," They were evidently coined on the Continent's as their execution is very fine, and by order of the Control of Kilkeuny during the six years of independence. Although proscribed by England, they became legal tender in America.

Paranaos, Aug 21.

Appointing his Relatives. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: It is stated

n a Washington despatch published yesterday that Lieutenauts F. J. Drake and F. F. Gilmore are now at the Washington Arsenal being instructed in ordnance, preparatury to being ordered as inspectors of materials at the rolling mills Runch's which will furnish the materials for the new vessels. This refers to the steel cruisers. Now I would like to know if the Lieut till more mentioned above is or is not a relative of Secretary Chandler!

R.W.

A Question for Some Old Settler to Answer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : At the adop-TO THE EDITOROF THE SUN—SHE ALTHE AUDI-tion of the Constitution of the State of Illinois in the year 1818, what disposition was made of the slaves that were held by the old French settlers and others while it was a territory: Respectfully yours an old subscriber of fifteen years standing.

R. RESONATOR. f fifteen years standing. Batterville, Kan. Aug. 17, 1883.

Keep it in the house, that it may be promptly adminis-tered in all sudden estacks of cholers incrines, cramps, diarrhose, order, or any affection of the bowels, for which Dr. 145 mts Carminaire Eslasan is an effective remedy, and the session of the year every family will find in it a useful and reliable curstive.—146.

BUNBEAMS.

-Gladys Lady Lonsdale, the London beauty, daughter of Lord Herbert of Lea, and widow of the late Earl of Lonedaie, is to be married to Luke White, a young Irish officer of the Guards, eldest son of hter of Lord Herbert of Les, and widow of

the Earl of Annaly -The British Museum is assailed by the London Truck saying that it is not worth the \$250,000 a year its maintenance costs, and is prolitable only to a "heat of toedles born and bred in an atmosphere of

obbery, themselves a museum of salaried officials -Stout was to be hanged at Rockville, Ind., and Dunbar, a brother of the man he had murdered, it and Junbar, a protter of the list as Dunbar was about tended to see the execution. Just as Dunbar was about to start, a measurage tapped him on the shoulder and told him that his daughter had committed suicide. Grief over the death of her uncle and joy at the doom of the assassin had maddened her. -The Missouri Supreme Court lays down

the conditions which must concur to protect the title of a purchaser upon a sale made by the vendor with a traudulent intent. He must buy without notice of the chaser for a valuable consideration, and he must have paid the money before he had notice of the fraud. -Caspar Gross, who was killed by a train n Illinois, belouged to a family singularly unfortunate n unnatural deaths. His oldest brother froze to death

one dropped dead in a graveyard while attending the funeral of a neighbor, and a sister was run over by horses and killed. -When William Black, who wrote the socialistic novel "Sunrise," was asked if there were any Internationalists in London, he replied that he really did not know, but he thought not. A Boston Herald cor

respondent says there are many of them, and by Inter-nationalists he does not mean the ordinary members of the conventional English workingmen's socialistic or -The Bell Farming Company's farm is said to be the second largest in the world. It is in the Qu' Appelle valley, Manitoba, and is about ten miles square. The capital is \$600,000, of which 35 per cent. has been expended, and the stock is held entirely if Canada and England, Last fall, before the railross

reached there, the company broke several hundred acres of land, and added to it largely in the spring, now having a growing crop of 1,000 scres of wheat and 1,800 of cats. -Disorder was caused in a Maine temperance camp meeting by the assertion of a reformed man that, after being a sot for many years, and making numerous vain efforts to abstain from drink, he had succeeded, through the help of tobacco. The presiding minister advised him to stop using the weed, too, and the response was the lighting of a pipe. Smoking was

against the rule, and the smoker was ordered of the grounds; but he was a chief promoter of the meeting, and his defiance was supported by a majority. -Among the passengers of a crowded steamboat was a man with delirium tremens. In the midst of his frightful visions and cries for help he turned to his attendants and begged pitconsly for s Bible. One was carried to the stateroom of the frantic sufferer, and eagerly seized by bim. Then, laying it on the bed above his breast, with a wild laugh, he ex claimed: "There, devils! you are beaten now; you can't get over that book," A strange calm came over him as he lay with his wild eye fixed intently on the of travel on the Sound.

-Freeman Salisbury of Michigan leased a house to Nicholes. Porter, but discovering some bedburs cavorting around on. Porter's furniture, as it was about to be moved, declined to proceed any further with his contract of letting, and locked the house against Porter The ground that he assigned for this proceeding was that the only occupants of the house contemplated by im in his agreement were Porter and the members of his family, and he did not propose to let any other live and proposes to litigate as long as his purse will allow -There are about 4,000 Mennonites, or

years ago, a large reservation being set apart by the Government for their exclusive use. Their language is a mixture of Russian and low Dutch, and their custom nd habits are primitive in the extreme. They are no at all cleanly, living under the same roof with pigs ows, horses, and poultry, and keep aloof from the setlars. Their elders decide minor disputes, but the power belongs to the people, without whose consent no bus ness of importance can be transacted. They are of course, subject to the provincial law.

-California's wheat crop for the present year is estimated to be worth \$90,000,000. One-third of this will be retained in the State for home-consumption and seed, and the rest will be exported to foreign cour naking the value of the total wheat crop of the Pacing coast \$80,000,000, which is more than the entire value which the people of the Pacific coast were guilty in past years when they pinned their faith and their hopes of n a great measure ignored and neglected their far more

caluable agricultural resources. -The officers were sure that a certain Portlander sold heer, and they worked a whole day in his cellar clawing over drains and sewer pipes, but found no beer. Finally they went at the wall. revealing a partition of boards faced with chiprock. Back of this, built into the wall, was a hiding place, but empty. They ripped up the boards at one side, and found a layer of earth where should have been solid stone. Further digging brought out two barrels of beer, from which a line of hose ran to the store above. In another instance they saw a post, to which was nailed a board which seemed to have formed at one time a part of a coal bin. They twisted it off, and found that it con-cealed a faucet in the hollow post.

... The Hudson Bay Company ruled Manitoba for many years with a rod of iron, resisting to the utmost any encroachments. In early days the difficulty of transportation was great, and who betido the independent trapper or trader whose supplies gave out, for the gates of the company's posts were closed against him, and they would not open to him though he were starving. It is said that an Indian came to a factor and showed him some new kind of bullets he was using which, he said, though a little soft, worked very well. They were found to be made of solid gold, and, lest the fact should be noised abroad and people flock into the country in search of the precious metal, the Indian, after parting with a large number of the golden bullets ifor two of which he received a lead one), was put out of the way without being asked to divutes his secret sullet of the precious the story is generally believed to be true.

-"Madame: You know how I have loved rou But you would not heed my advice, and thereby compet me to remove you from my court, and direct your transportation to Kronenburg, where I wish you the enjoyment of a happy remove. Dated Jan. 17. 1772. Chuistian, Rex." Such is the language of a letter discovered at Copenhagen among secret archives re-lating to charges of indelity that were preferred against the unbapp Queen Caroline Mathilds. Sie was horn in London in 1751, was married at the age of 15. and at the time of her imprisonment was 21 years of age. She died in prison after three years of incarcera-tion protesting her innocence with her dying breath. Count Struenesc, one of the royal Ministers, was implicated in the charges brought against the Queen, and was beheaded for high treason. The records relating to his trial are said to have been discovered in a complete state, but it is doubtful whether they will be made publi

-A large proportion of the diamonds which have constituted the stock of trade since 1870 have come from South Africa. Brazil and Cerlon sup ply limited quantities of extremely fine stones. The South African yield is not confined according to gen-eral impression, to medium and low grades. The product of the Kimberly mines, which occupy one and a quarter equate miles, with those of neighboring mines, are worked by a number of companies with an aggregate capital of \$32,000,000, controlled by London, French, and Dutch syndicates, whose buyers are on the spot, and whose prices at times greatly differ. They are slways eady to make advances when mines are worsing at a oss, or to place goods on the market which they have not succeeded in buying up, securing themselves by a broad margin on the sums advanced. Fine qualities of diamonds, those which are not off color and in oth r respects all but perfect, are getting scarcer, particular, blue white. The preference of the wealth; in Europ for fancy stones—such as rubles, applices emeralds cats'-eyes-give signs of being followed in this country

-A tank in the Royal Botanie Gardens, London, in which the water is always warm began to new to scientific observers. The professors named Limitacodium Sowerbeit. The tank at certain seasons of the year is cleaned out and dried up, and no one could conceive whence the little fish came, how it survived or how it multiplied itself. For a whole year it does penred, and it was supposed to have died out, when, this spring, Mr. Sowerby (after whom it was named) found it n the tank again, and he summoned the wise men, who with glass jars, bottles, and nets, captured many w them and carried them away for examination. The were placed in the laboratory at University College. tank of water always kept at a fixed temperature About the middle of July some of the little creatures were seen to throw off crystal globules from their own substance. Much as Adam puried with a rio to form himself a wife, so these aquatic little bachelors at peared to detach from themselves one or more portions of animated matter, which, when first examined under the microscope, seemed to be filled with eggs. The in